Gazette of the United States.

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THE TABLET.——No. LXIII.

" He muſt have a bad heart, who complains when good men are praiſed; and his life probably is bad, whom fear of reproach fills with anxiety"

I ENDEAVORED in my laſt number to ſhew, that panegyric might be founded in truth as well as ſatire. It may now be well to make a few remarks on the advantages, both are capable of producing. Though many men ſuffer too ſeverely under the laſh of the ſatiriſt, ſtill there are many bad actions prevented ſolely through fear of invective. The ſting of ridicule is ſharp and piercing. It makes people aſhamed of their follies, while reproach makes them fear to be vicious. However diſagreeable it may be, that an innocent man ſhould ſuffer at all, or that a blameable one ſhould meet more chaſtiſement than he deſerves, yet both theſe had better happen, than to take away the reſtraint over the conduct of men, which is impoſed by a dread of ſatirical animadverſions.

Whether more benefit reſults from ſatire than panegyric need not be enquired into, while it is evident that much good is produced by both. Perhaps nothing affords a ſtronger ſtimulus to worthy and noble actions, than the love as well as the hope of applauſe. Satire can only reſtrain men from mean and perverſe actions, but encomiums have a poſitive influence in ſtimulating to a conduct that is uſeful and honorable. The dangers and difficulties that are often to be encountered in the execution of public ſervice would deter men from attempting to preform it, were not their ſpirit of activity and enterprize ſharpened by lively expectations of fame and applauſe. In aſcribing to ſuch motive, the moſt powerful effects, we ſhall not probably be deceived; for we frequently behold men ſo ſituated as to exclude every proſpect of other compenſation than the good will and praiſes of their fellow men. It is the more beneficial to ſociety that this kind of recompence ſhould always be given, when it is deſerved, becauſe it gives life and motion to many important actions, and yet coſts the public little or nothing. Praiſe is a cheap method of purchaſing meritorious and diſtinguiſhed ſervices. It gratifies thoſe on whom it is conferred, and ſubjects thoſe who confer it to no great expence or inconvenience.

The practice of ſhewing reſpect to eminent characters, by public addreſſes, is attended with more utility than is commonly imagined. It is not only a reward to which paſt merit is entitled, but it proves an active ſpring to a patriotic line of conduct in future. If it ſhould ſo happen that in the warmth and ardor of an addreſs, a perſon ſhould have qualities aſcribed to him, of which he is deſtitute, what miſchief can reſult? None at all. More probably it will operate as an inducement to acquire thoſe qualifications and virtues, for if the penegyric ſhould not be deemed juſt, it reflects no real honor on the perſon to whom it is addreſſed. Other conſpicuous men would likewiſe be inſpired with an emulation to perform elevated ſervices, that their conduct might deſerve and obtain ſimilar encomiums. Men employed in arduous undertakings have frequent occaſion to be invigorated to action. The ſtrongeſt motives are ſometimes inſufficient to preſs them into the hazards and hardſhips, which circumſtances throw in their way.

It is true that men are often miſtaken in their ideas of praiſe worthy actions, and feel a pride of character founded on falſe pretenſions. But this is no argument againſt the general utility of commending ſuch virtues and qualities as really are diſplayed. Men from a bad education, or from a natural perverſeneſs of diſpoſition may have erroneous notions of character and yet be very ſolicitous of applauſe. They deceive themſelves as well as others and gain approbation where, in many inſtances, they deſerve cenſure. There is however no great danger from miſtakes of this kind. The public can generally form a juſt eſtimation of men, and if they are ſometimes deceived, it teaches them caution in future. None of the inconveniences that artful pretenders can occaſion, by impoſing on the ignorant and unſuſpecting, can balance the ſolid advantages that ſociety derives, in beſtowing liberal commendations on great and good characters.

THE CRITIC.—AN EXTRACT.

IN the ſtricteſt ſenſe he may be called a MAN OF LETTERS, *his* ſtudy and capacity being nearly confined to a juſt orthographical diſpoſition of the alphabet—His buſineſs is to encountre the outworks of genius, as he has no key to the gates of nature or ſentiment—He ſnuffs faults from far as crows ſcent carrion, and delights to pick and to prey, and to dwell upon them.—He enters like a waſp upon the garden of literature, not to reliſh any fragrance, or to ſelect any ſweets, but to pamper his malevolence with every thing that ſavors of rankneſs or offence—

Happily for him, his ſagacity does not tend to the diſcovery of merit: in ſuch a caſe, a work of genuis would give him the ſpleen for a month, or poſſibly depreſs his ſpirits beyond recovery.

The ADDRESS *of the* Town *of* PORTSMOUTH, NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

To GEORGE WASHINGNON, PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

SIR,

SENSIBLE of the honor done them by this viſit from your Excellency, the inhabitants of Portſmouth improve this firſt opportunity of bidding you welcome to New-Hampſhire; and beg leave to mingle their warmeſt congratulations with thoſe of their brethren throughout the Union upon your election to the high and important office of Preſident of the United States.

We attempt not to recount the number, variety and merit, of your ſervices to our common country—theſe are already written in indelible characters on the heart of every true American, which the faithful page of hiſtory will tranſmit to generations yet unborn—but to expreſs our gratitude to him, who with a magnanimity peculiar to himſelf under the ſmiles of heaven, defended the rights and gave birth to the empire of America. Permit us to add, the grateful ſenſe we entertain of our high obligations to you, Sir, as a town, for our ſecurity from that devaſtation which was the fate of many other ſea port towns in the Union, and would probably have been ours, had not the enemy, by your wiſe and ſpirited exertions, been driven from the capital of a neighbouring State, and compelled to ſeek an aſylum, for a while, within their own dominions.

Our happy eſcape from this calamity, while it demands our devout aſcriptions of praiſe to the great Ruler of all events, conſoles us under the many heavy loſſes we have ſuſtained in our navigation and commerce during the war—the diſtreſſing effects of which we ſtill but too ſenſibly feel.

It is with pleaſing emotions, we recognize the diſpenſations of divine providence towards the United States, in placing the Deliverer of his country at the head of the General Government, by the unanimous ſuffrages of a free and grateful people, at a criſis, when none but the man who has long enjoyed, and richly merited, the confidence of America, and the plaudits of an enlightened would, could be found equal to the arduous taſk.

We felicitate you, and theſe States, on your ſpeedy recovery from your late ſickneſs, and ardently wiſh your life may be continued a bleſſing to yourſelf, and your country, and that at ſome far diſtant period—full of years, and the moſt benevolent and glorious atchievements—embalmed with the tears of grateful millions—you may be called to inherit an incorruptible crown in the realms of glory.

JOHN PICKERING,
for the Inhabitants.

PORTSMOUTH, NOVEMBER 2, 1789.

The ANSWER.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of PORTSMOUTH.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM ſenſibly impreſſed with your friendly welcome to the metropolis of New-Hampſhire—and have a grateful heart for your kind and flattering congratulations on my election to the Preſidency of the United States.

I fear the fond partiality of my countrymen has too highly appreciated my paſt exertions, and formed too ſanguine anticipations of my future ſervices.—If the former have been ſucceſsful, much of the ſucceſs ſhould be aſcribed to thoſe who laboured with me in the common cauſe—and the glory of the event ſhould be given to the great Diſpoſer of events. If an unremitting attention to the duties of my office, and the zeal of an honeſt heart can promote the public good, my fellow-citizens may be aſſured that theſe will not be wanting in my preſent ſtation.

I can claim no particular merit, Gentlemen, for the preſervation of your town from the devaſtation of the enemy. I am happy, if by any event of the war, your property has been preſerved from that deſtruction which fell but too heavily on your neighbours; and I ſincerely condole with you for the loſs which you have ſuſtained in navigation and commerce; but I truſt that induſtry and economy, thoſe fruitful and never-failing ſources of private and public opulence, will, under our preſent ſyſtem of government reſtore you to your former flouriſhing ſtate.

The intereſt which you take in my perſonal happineſs, and the kind felicitations which you expreſs on the recovery of my health, are peculiarly grateful to me; and I earneſtly pray that the great Ruler of the Univerſe may ſmile upon your honeſt exertions here, and reward your well-doings with future happineſs.

G. WASHINGTON.

Portſmouth, Nov. 2, 1789.

THE OBSERVER.——No. V.

The manner of taxation in a number of the American States is oppreſſive and diſtreſſing to the poor.

IN every State a certain proportion of property muſt be devoted to public uſe, to ſupport government and defray the expences of general preſervation. The contribution deſigned for theſe ends, conſtitutes the national revenue, and ought to be paid by the people in proportion to their ability. Much depends on the manner of apportioning and collecting this contribution. In a very poor country, by a juſt ſyſtem of taxation, ſufficient ſums to anſwer the public needs, may be collected without injuring any; in the richeſt nations on earth, ſmall ſums may be demanded in ſuch a way as to produce almoſt general wretchedneſs. In moſt nations, there hath been more oppreſſion in the manner of taxation, than by the greatneſs of the ſums demanded. This ſubject, therefore deſerves attention by a people, who are laying the foundations of government and happineſs. The reſources of this empire are immenſe—to call them out in a way that is equal and not oppreſſive to any claſs of citizens, is the only difficulty. My laſt number urged the propriety of including in one general ſyſtem the whole American debt, part of which now ſtands charged againſt the Union, and part againſt particular States. On this plan, all will ſee there muſt be ſome further means of producing a revenue to the United States. In a number of inſtances, the manner of State taxation is oppreſſive to thoſe citizens who have ſmall property. Repeated attempts have been made in moſt of the States, to amend their reſpective ſyſtems; but with little ſucceſs. To amend a defective ſyſtem of finance is next to impoſſible, and involves more evils than it cures. The preſent manner of taxation is favorable to a number of opulent members in every Legiſlature, who, tho' they are not a majority can impede any eſſential alteration; and this is a ſerious reaſon, for a transferal of the State debt to the United States, who in the arrangement of a new ſyſtem, may avoid the oppreſſive parts of State taxation. In the States of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, a Pole tax is in uſe. In Connecticut, conſiderable more than one quarter of the whole State revenue, ariſes from polls. I cannot ſay how great a proportion in Maſſachuſetts, but believe it is not leſs. Art cannot contrive a more oppreſſive mode of drawing money from a people, than by a poll tax. The frugal and hardy living of the poor generally renders them prolific—their houſes are filled with hungry ſons, which with great toil they are educating more for the public, than for themſelves. Before theſe ſons are arrived to manhood, the father hath a ſevere poll tax to pay for them individually. You will often ſee a poor and induſtrious family, who earn their bread and their every thing by labouring at a ſmall price per day, or by cultivating the lands of others on ſhares, pay a greater tax to the State than their neighbor of wealth. This is taxing induſtry and not property—it is making thoſe who muſt do the labor, pay the expence of public protection. Were the people who inhabit theſe States brought together, eighteen out of twenty would vote out a poll tax; but it is ſo interwoven with the State ſyſtems, and ſo many efforts have been made in vain, that I deſpair of a remedy, but by a general and national arrangement, which I am certain will be on more juſt principles.

The poll tax is a diſcouragement to manufactures, which the true policy of this country ought to promote. It is rare that mechanics arrive at great riches, few of them are able to pay a tax for a large number of apprentices, and this conſideration alone prevents many maſters, who would otherwiſe have their ſhops filled with poor boys learning ſome art uſeful to themſelves and mankind. This is a diſcouragement both on manufactures and on the poor.

The taxing of wild and uncultivated lands takes place in a number of the States. To tax this property which is abſolutely unproductive, is attended with more evils than will be at firſt imagined. Few men either think it equitable, or have the means of paying an annual tribute for dead property. The old countries in the United States are ſo far cleared that there ought to be an encouragement for preſerving wood and timber. Many who would be contented to have their intereſt lie without uſe in wild lands, not being able to diſcharge the taxes, have ſold them. Even in the agricultural towns our foreſts are moſtly deſtroyed—the poor unable to pay an advanced price, begin to ſuffer for fuel, and the dearneſs of timber and lumber will ſoon be ſeverely felt by all kinds of people. This piece of State policy, by graſping at a little, for it is only a ſmall ſum which any would dare to affix on dead

property, hath loſt much. It would be better policy, in the old countries of America, to allow a bounty on the growth of timber. We ought to enrich the cultivation of our improved lands and preſerve our wood.

Arbitrary aſſeſſment by the opinion of one or ſeveral men is an oppreſſive mode of taxation, and ought not to be the baſis of a national revenue. This is practiſed, in ſome manner and degree, by moſt of the States within the union. Juſtice will not be done through ſo many prejudices, as are found in the minds of aſſeſſors; and if perfect juſtice could be done, the ſelfiſhneſs or ignorance of very many will lead them to ſuppoſe they are over aſſeſſed. The man thus ſoured will grumble more at a ſmall taxation than for four times the ſum impoſed on known principles, and where his exact quota is calculated by the letter of the law. Taxing of polls and unproductive property, is an injury to the poor, and calls on thoſe to pay who cannot without making a great ſacrifice of their intereſt. Arbitrary aſſeſſment is expoſed to injuſtice, and ſours the minds of the people. We hope theſe things will be conſidered in the arrangement of federal meaſures, and that ſuch a plan will be deviſed by the treaſury board, as will invite the people and creditors to throw the debt under their management.

An ORDINANCE for the re-eſtabliſhment of the public TRANQUILITY in FRANCE, tranſlated from a PARIS GAZETTE, of AUG. 20.

Extract of the verbal proceſs of the National Aſſembly, Auguſt 10th, 1789.

THE National Aſſembly, obſerving that the enemies of the Nation, having loſt all hopes of impeding the reſtoration and re-eſtabliſhment of public liberty, by the violence of deſpotiſm, appear to have conceived the criminal deſign of accompliſhing their ends by means of riot and anarchy; that among other means, they have at the ſame time and almoſt on the ſame day, cauſed falſe alarms to be ſpread in the different provinces of the kingdom, and that by ſpreading reports of incurſions and robberies for which there was no foundation, they have excited exceſſes and crimes which equally affect perſons and property, and who, diſturbing the good order of ſociety, deſerve the moſt ſevere puniſhment; that thoſe men have carried their audacity ſo far as to give out falſe orders, and even falſe edicts from the King, which have armed one part of the nation againſt the other, at the very moment when the National Aſſembly were framing decrees the moſt favorable to the intereſt of the people. Conſidering that in the general effervescence, the moſt ſacred properties and even the harveſts, the only hope of the people in this time of dearth, have not been reſpected: Finally, conſidering that the union of all powers, the uſe of all means, and the zeal of all good citizens, ought to concur in repreſſing ſuch diſorders:—*It is ordained and decreed*, that all the municipal officers of the Kingdom, as well thoſe in cities, as in the country, ſhall be watchful in the preſervation of the public tranquility; and that upon their ſingle requiſition, the national militia as well as the marſhalſea, ſhall be aſſiſted by the troops, for the purpoſe of purſuing and taking up the diſturbers of the public peace, of what condition ſoever they may be.—That the perſons taken up, ſhall be delivered to the tribunals of juſtice, and immediately interrogated, and tried; but the judgment and execution ſhall be ſtaid in the caſes of thoſe who ſhall be proved to be the authors of falſe alarms and the inſtigators of pillage and violence, either on perſons or property, and that in the mean time, copies of the informations, of the interrogations and other proceedings, ſhall be forwarded to the National Aſſembly, in order that, upon the examination and compariſon of the proofs collected from different parts of the kingdom, the Aſſembly may arrive at the ſource of the diſorders, and provide that the leaders of theſe conſpiracies, be ſubject to ſuch exemplary puniſhment as ſhall effectually repreſs the like attempts.

That all ſeditious aſſembling of the people, either in cities, or in the country, even under the pretext of hunting, ſhall be immediately diſperſed by the national militia, the marſhalſea and the troops, on the ſingle requiſition of the municipal officers;—That in the towns and the municipalities of the country, as well as in each diſtrict of great cities, a liſt ſhall be taken of all ſuch men as are of no trade or profeſſion, or have no certain place of abode, who ſhall be diſarmed, and the national militia, the marſhalſea and the troops, ſhall be particularly watchful of their conduct;—That all the national militia ſhall take the oath in the preſence of their commander, well and faithfully to ſerve for the maintenance of peace, for the defence of the citizens, and againſt the diſturbers of the public repoſe; and that all the troops, viz. the officers of every degree, and the ſoldiers, ſhall take an oath to the nation, and to the King, the head of the nation, with the moſt ſacred ſolemnity;—That the ſoldiers ſhall ſwear in the preſence of the whole regiment under arms, never to abandon their colours, to be faithful to the nation, to the King, and to the law, and to conform to the rules of military diſcipline;—That the officers ſhall ſwear at the head of their troops, in preſence of the municipal officers, to remain faithful to the nation, to the King, and to the law; and never to employ thoſe under their command againſt the citizens, except on the requiſition of the civil and municipal officers, which requiſition ſhall always be read to the troops aſſembled;—That the curates of towns and in the country, ſhall read the preſent ordinance to their pariſhoners aſſembled in the church, and that they ſhall uſe the influence of their miniſtry, with all the zeal of which they have always given proofs, to re-eſtabliſh the public peace and tranquility, and to bring back all the citizens to that order and obedience which they owe to lawful authority.

His Majeſty ſhall be intreated to give the neceſſary orders, for the full and entire execution of this ordinance, which ſhall be forwarded to all the cities, municipalities and pariſhes in the kingdom, as well as to all the tribunals, to be there read, publiſhed, poſted, and inſerted in the regiſters.

Signed, LE CHAPALIERE, *Preſident.*
L'ABBE SIEYES.
LE COMTE DE LALLY TOLLENDAL,
FRETEAU,
PETION DE VILLENEUVE,
L'ABBE DE MONTESQUIOU,
EMMERY, *Sec'ry.*

Compared with the original at Verſailles, this 13th Aug. 1789.

L'ABBE DE MONTESQUIOU,

From the MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE.

ODE,

Upon the Arrival of THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in the town of BOSTON.

Ut mater juvenem, *quem Notus invido*
Flatu Carpathu trans maris æquora
Cunctantium ſpatio longiùs annuo
Dulci diſtinet à domo,
Votis, ominibuſque, et precibus vocat;
Curvo nec faciem littore demovet;
Sic deſideriis icta fidelibus
Quærit patria *WASHINGTON.* HORACE.

RECITATIVE.

HE comes! the Hero comes! tis He!
Who gave to HOWE this high decree,
"Avaunt—Begone."—He bow'd—He fled!
And hallow'd Freedom rais'd her head,
Where CLINTON ſhook th' avenging rod,
And round thy courts, Almighty God!
BURGOYNE, by impious phrenzy driven,
Taught the war ſteed to mock at Heaven.

AIR.

Maſſachuſetts ariſe!
Seize the Trumpet of Fame,
Tone it loud—and proclaim,
Glorious WASHINGTON's name,
The firſt born of the ſkies!

RECITATIVE.

He comes! the Chieftain comes! All hail!
'Twas his on *Trenton's* crimſon'd vale—
And *Princeton's* lawn—and *Brandywine*,
To whelm in duſt *Britannia's* line;
'Twas his, to lead *Columbia's* train
To deathleſs deeds, on *Monmouth's* plain;
Or bid the ſtorm of battle ceaſe,
When proud CORNWALLIS ſu'd for peace.

AIR.

Swell the pæan divine;
Earth repeat it again!
Ocean echo the ſtrain!
Heaven thunder amen!
Columbia! GEORGE WASHINGTON's thine!

RECITATIVE.

He comes! the Patriot comes! tis He!
Who fought to make his country free;
Whom no ambition fir'd to arms;
And when the clarion's ſhrill alarms,
Rouz'd not in wrath an angry world,
Laid by thoſe holts which virtue hurl'd,
And bade unconquer'd legions turn,
From war's rude mound—to concord's bourne.

AIR.

Heroes! mark his retreat!
Fair abode! beauteous clime!
Second Eden of time!
Is great Waſhington's ſeat!

RECITATIVE.

He comes! He comes! He comes! tis He!
Kings! Princes! Nations! bow the knee!
Ye worlds! pronounce, "Thy will be done:"
The patriot hero Waſhington!
Above a Crown—a Scepter—Throne,
Rules in the heart ſupreme—alone,
And millions leagued in love's ſtrong chain,
United ſhout—*God bleſs his reign.*

GRAND CHORUS.

Glorious WASHINGTON ſway!
All the realms of the weſt,
And in bleſſing, be bleſt,
Till th' ETERNAL's beheſt
Shall ſummon thy ſubjects away:
Then call'd to the ſky,
Sacred virtue's abode!
Reign forever with GOD!
In the manſions on high! G. R.

Boſton, October, 1789.

THE TOUR.

PORTSMOUTH, *November 5.*

ON Saturday laſt, arrived in this Metropolis, his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq. Preſident of the United States of America.

His Excellency was met at the line by the Preſident and Council of this State—ſeveral members of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives—the moſt hon. Meſſrs Langdon and Wingate, Senators for this State—the hon. Nicholas Gilman, Eſq.—the Treaſurer of this State—the Loan Officer—the Marſhal and Attorney of this diſtrict—the Hon. Conſul of France, the Secretary of this State, ſeveral General Officers, attended by Col. Cogſwell, with his regiment of Light Horſe, in complete uniform—a reſpectable number of officers in the Civil Department, and private gentlemen.

The Preſident was eſcorted to the line by a party of horſe from our ſiſter State, and was there introduced, in form, to the ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction who were waiting his arrival.

He then paſſed the troops drawn up to receive him, who ſeverally vied with each other, who ſhould pay the moſt reſpect to the man whom Heaven approves, and Americans delight to honor. The Preſident then diſmounted from his horſe, took his carriage, and was eſcorted to Greenland. The way, for the moſt part, being lined with ſpectators of all ranks. At Greenland he was met by Col. Wentworth's corps of Independent Horſe (in complete uniform, having their ſtandard diſplayed, as were the ſtandards of the ſeveral corps) many more officers of the militia, and ſeveral gentlemen from this and the neighboring towns. The Preſident after a ſhort ſtay at Greenland, remounted his horſe, and paſſed the officers who were drawn up near the Globe Tavern, under the command of the Hon. Major General Cilley, to ſalute him as he paſſed.

At his entrance into this town he was ſaluted by thirteen cannon from three companies of Artillery, in complete uniform, under the command of Col. Hacket. The ſtreet thro which he paſſed (Congreſs ſtreet) was lined by the citizens of the town, all the crafts being ranged alphabetically—the bells rang a joyful peal, and repeated ſhouts from grateful thouſands, hailed their Deliverer welcome to the Metropolis of Newhampſhire.

Then did the people's juſt applauſes riſe,
And the loud ſhout ran echoing thro the ſkies.

A federal ſalute was fired from the Caſtle, the ſhips in the harbor were dreſſed, and the windows and doors of every houſe were crowded with ladies, anxious to ſee and bleſs the man to whom America ſtands ſo much indebted.

On his arrival at the State Houſe, he was conducted to the Senate Chamber, by the Preſident and Council of this State, and took his ſtation in the balcony, when in a ſtage erected for that purpoſed, three Odes, compoſed for the occaſion, were ſung by a number of gentlemen, accompanied by the band.

Then the whole of the troops, under the command of Major-General Cilley, paſſed him in review, horſe, foot, and artillery, and the line of officers, every officer ſaluting as he paſſed. The troops then retired, and the Preſident was conducted to his lodgings, at Col. Brewſter's, by the Preſident and Council of this State, the Hon. Mr. Langdon, and the Marſhal of this diſtrict, eſcorted by a company under arms, and in complete uniform.

Every thing was conducted with the greateſt poſſible order and regularity—each countenance beamed with lively joy—ſorrow was baniſhed far away, and each heart beat grateful to the name of WASHINGTON.

In the evening the State Houſe was beautifully illuminated—thirteen rockets were let off the balcony—Mutual congratulations took place, and the day concluded without any unlucky occurrence to mar the pleaſure excited by ſo auſpicious an event. Thus far for the day—We flatter ourſelves it will be remembered ſo long as patriotiſm continues to be a virtue, and the name of WASHINGTON to ſound grateful to American ears.

On Sunday laſt, the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States, accompanied by his Excellency Preſident Sullivan, and the Hon. Mr. Langdon, together with his two Secretaries, attended divine ſervice at the Queen's Chapel in the morning, and at the firſt Congregational Church in the afternoon. The Preſident was then conducted to his pew, attended by the Marſhal of this diſtrict, and two Church Wardens with their ſtaves. On this uncommon occaſion, both houſes of worſhip were crowded with ſpectators, among whom were a brilliant concourſe of the fair daughters of Hantonia, whoſe lovely countenances teſtified the heart-felt joy, the preſence of their illuſtrious countryman inſpired.

The Rev. Meſſrs Ogden and Buckminſter, in their well adapted diſcourſes, paid a juſt and beautiful eulogium, on the numerous virtues of this dignified perſonage, whoſe appearance diffuſed ſuch general joy, and awakened in every breaſt the moſt grateful ſenſations. Felicitating their numerous hearers on the happy occaſion, which called them together, to offer up their unfeigned thanks, to the Supreme Ruler of the World, for all his mercies, and to implore a continuance of his divine and gracious benediction on the head of their beloved chief.

At the Queen's Chapel, ſeveral pieces of ſacred muſic were performed, ſuited to the above occaſion.

On Monday morning the Preſident of the United States (accompanied by Preſident Sullivan, the Hon. Mr. Langdon, the Marſhal of this diſtrict, the Conſul of France) and his two Secretaries, took an excurſion down the harbor. The barge which contained the Preſident, was rowed by ſeamen dreſſed in white frocks, having for its coxſwain, Capt. Hopley Yeaton, of this town.

The barge which contained the Conſul of France, and the Preſident's two Secretaries, was rowed by ſeamen, dreſſed in round blue jackets, with round hats decorated with blue ribbons and wavers.

The Preſident was landed and made a ſhort tarry at Kittery, in the Province of Maine.

A number of young gentlemen who compoſe the band in this town, anxious to afford our illuſtrious and beloved Preſident, all the entertainment in their power, followed him in a barge, and performed ſeveral pieces of muſic on the water, we hope to his acceptance. His Excellency was landed at Col. Wentworth's ſeat, from thence proceeded to town by land, when he was again ſaluted by a diſcharge of artillery from Church hill: Then the Preſident and ſuit, with a number of gentlemen of diſtinction, dined with the Hon. Mr. Langdon.

On Tueſday an elegant entertainment was given by the Preſident and Council of this State to the Preſident of the United States; at which were preſent moſt of the principal officers of Government, the bar, clergy, and many other gentlemen of diſtinction, to the number of one hundred. After dinner the following toaſts were drank, viz.

1ſt. The PRESIDENT of the United States.*
2d. LOUIS the 16th, the Defender of Freedom.
3d. The 4th of July, 1776.
4th. Our friends and allies throughout the world.
5th. The Vice Preſident of the United States.
6th. May the illuſtrious author of our liberties long remain its Protector.
7th. The band of heroes who fought and bled in the cauſe of Freedom.
8th. May the poſterity of thoſe patriots who laid the foundation of our liberty, long ſupport its glorious fabric.
9th. May the wiſdom of our cabinet, preſerve the fruits of our conteſt in the field.
10th. May the commerce of America travel with the ſun, but only go down with the ſkies.
11th. From the ſources of American Independence may freedom be diffuſed through the earth.

In the evening an elegant ball was given by the gentlemen of Portſmouth, which the Preſident honored with his preſence, when he was introduced to a brilliant circle of more than ſeventy ladies. The Preſident being ſeated, an excellent ſong was ſung accompanied by the band; after which the dances began, and the evening paſſed away with all the joy and good humor which the occaſion naturally inſpired.

Yeſterday morning, at half paſt ſeven the Preſident left this town, on his return to New-York, and will take the Weſtern parts of this State in his tour.

NOTE.

After the firſt toaſt, the Preſident aroſe, and very politely gave, The State of New-Hampſhire.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Paul Jones, having obtained leave to come to France on his private affairs, took leave of the Empreſs at Peterſburg on the 7th of July; when her Majeſty conferred on him the order of St. Anne, as a mark of her approbation of his conduct laſt campaign. He retains his rank and pay of Admiral in that ſervice, and has only obtained a ſhort leave.

The Ruſſian flotilla in the Archipelago has obtained ſome advantages over the Turks, and has taken one of their iſlands.

By a letter from Count Voinorich, dated the 5th of July laſt, we are informed that a Ruſſian ſquadron of nine ſail, commanded by Admiral Lorenzi, met, at a ſmall diſtance from the iſland of Tine, with a Turkiſh ſquadron of three ſail of the line, four frigates, five xebecks, and two half-gallies. The Turks bore down on the Ruſſians, who waited for them; and ſo well did they receive them that they were put to flight, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority; and the Ruſſians were in purſuit of them when this letter was written.

There is no truth in the report of the Emperor having concluded a ſeparate peace. He has found the war expenſive and unſucceſsful, and accordingly ſo like his other ſchemes that he is determined to purſue it.

The Guardian tranſport was to ſail this morning from Portſmouth, on her voyage to Port-Jackſon; ſhe has 25 convicts on board, moſtly carpenters and blackſmiths, and a lading of beds, cloathing, and other articles, of which Commodore Philips had not a ſufficient ſupply. Eight ſuperintendants of convicts embarked with them; and a ſkilful botaniſt, provided with glaſs frames, and every thing neceſſary for the preſervation of rare plants, for the royal garden at Kew.

This day the mails arrived from Holland and Flanders. No engagement of any conſequence has recently happened between the belligerent powers.

They write from Paris, of the 5th inſtant, that the General Aſſembly at the Hotel de Ville have taken up ſeriouſly, ſince the projected attack on the King's perſon, the buſineſs of the inſurrection, which they have reſolved to quell at any rate.

The wretchedneſs and poverty of the French peaſantry had been heretofore remarked by almoſt every traveller who gives a deſcription of France. And the principal cauſes aſſigned were, the oppreſſive taxes, which fell principally on the poorer orders, with the contribution paid to a numerous clergy. Now the nobility muſt contribute an equal quota in proportion to their land, with the commons, which will, in time, reduce the taxes on the latter, and a new modus being ſtruck out for tithes, the farmer will be neceſſarily exonerated from a great part of his burdens, and a ſubſtantial yeomanry ſpring up, almoſt as yet unknown in that country. Thus it will not only be a revolution, from whence freedom will diſplay its banners through the land, but there will be a change in the manners of the people, and competence and ſmiling plenty ſucceed poverty, hardſhip, and we may ſay, ineffectual labour and toil.

A ſhort time ſince as Mrs. Maxwell, of Harley ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, was ſitting alone by the drawing room fire, in expectation of ſome company ſhe had engaged, the poker fell on her apron, and ſet fire to it. Alarmed at the accident, ſhe flew towards the ſtaircaſe, ſcreaming for aſſiſtance; being met by the butler, he endeavored to extinguiſh the flames, which by this time had communicated to every part of her dreſs? his efforts, however, were of no avail, for though he finally extinguiſhed the flames, after ſuſtaining conſiderable injury himſelf, the unfortunate lady was ſo much burnt, that ſhe expired yeſterday morning.

OF ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.

IT too frequently happens that young children are left alone in rooms with a fire in the chimney corners—many a child has loſt its life by this want of caution.—Children ſhould be reſtrained from a propenſity which they are very apt to diſcover of playing with fire—and it would contribute very much to their preſervation, if all who wear gowns, had them made of ſome woolen fabrick in winter.

It ſhould be impreſſed on the mind of every perſon, that the moſt certain and ſpeedy method of preventing fatal conſequences from the cloaths of women or children ſuddenly catching fire, is to ſtifle the flame inſtantaneouſly by rolling or huddling the cloaths all together—when that cannot be done by reaſon of the fire's having enveloped the ſubject, any covering that can be ſuddenly wrapped round, or thrown over them, will be the next beſt reſource.

A young lady ſtanding with her back towards a ſtove, caught her gown on fire, which immediately blazed above her head—a perſon in the room wrapped the ſides of the gown over the blaze, which extinguiſhed it without any injury.

A gentleman going into his parlor, where a child had been incautiouſly left alone, found its cloathes in a blaze—he inſtantly threw the child on the carpet, which fortunately happened not to be nailed down, and throwing the corner of it over the child, the flame was ſmothered, which no other method would have effected in ſeaſon to have ſaved its life.

Two children in this city, being together in a room laſt week—one of them in placing an apple on the hearth to roaſt, caught her gown on fire which was immediately in a blaze—this was extinguiſhed in the above manner, by a perſon who providentially happened to go into the room: The fire had got to ſuch a height, that tho in performing the benevolent act, they burnt their hands, the life of the child was undoubtedly ſaved by their preſence of mind, in having recourſe to this ſummary method.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1789.

ON TITLES.—AN EXTRACT.

THE title of Excellency is conferred by the Britiſh government, (where it originated) on perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank; yet, they are always conſidered as inferior. It is given to perſons at the head of departments, but at the ſame time, ſuch as are conſidered ſubordinate to the ſupreme executive authority of the nation. To render the application of the title proper therefore, and conſiſtent with the original idea on which it was founded, it ought not to have been conferred on the firſt and higheſt executive authority of the States, before their late union; becauſe the office and rank was ſupreme and unſubordinate. But as the States have united in a general government, and by that have rendered the government of the States in ſome reſpects ſubordinate to the national government, the title of Excellency becomes again proper for the governors of the reſpective States; at the ſame time however, it renders it improper for the Preſident of the United States.

IMPROMPTU ON TITLES.

"HIS *name alone, ſtrikes ev'ry Title dead*"
If that is true, what further need be ſaid?
And yet, conſiſtent! patriotic! wiſe!
Inferior Titles, GRATITUDE ſupplies.
A Monſter would, ſans doute, from *order* ſpring,
And LAP-DOG DRAGON, prove a *dreadful* thing.

BOSTON, November 7.

MEDAL TO M. SCOTT.

We mentioned ſometime ſince the brilliant and humane action of M. SCOTT, a Lieutenant of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron, in leaping from the gallery of le Leopard man of war, and ſaving the life of a cabin boy who had fallen over. We have now the pleaſure to inform, that on Saturday laſt, agreeably to a vote of the Truſtees of the Humane Society of this Commonwealth, a committee of the Society, conſiſting of the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. Vice-Preſident, the Hon. M. de Letombe, Conſul of France, Dr. Aaron Dexter, and the Rev. Peter Thatcher, repaired to the houſe of the Conſul of France, where were previouſly aſſembled the Right Hon. the Viſcount de Ponteves, the Marquis de Galliſſionere, and the other principal officers of the ſquadron, together with all the officers of le Leopard—and where Mr. Ruſſell, as Chairman of the Committee preſented to M. SCOTT DE BALVERY, Lieutenant of le Leopard, a GOLD MEDAL, which he, in a very elegant addreſs, requeſted M. Scott de Balvery to accept, as a token commemorative of his activity and humane intention exhibited in ſaving a young lad from drowning who had fallen from the deck of le Leopard: To which addreſs M. Scott de Balvery returned the following anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM much flattered in receiving from you the honorable teſtimony of the happy act you are ſo kind as to conſecrate. The citizens of Maſſachuſetts have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſo worthy an inſtitution as that to which you belong; but it is not the firſt example of general virtue they have given the world: Thoſe who have fought with ſo much courage and ſucceſs for the rights of mankind, moſt certainly know better than others, how precious is human life.

After which the committee took their leave, and were conducted to their carriages by the Commander and other officers of the ſquadron.

A Portrait of THE PRESIDENT has been taken by Mr. GULLIGER, the limner.

NOTE.

* The Medal repreſented——on one ſide, the ſtern and gallery of a ſhip of war, with a lad ſtruggling in the water underneath, and a perſon in the act of leaping from the ſhip to reſcue the drowning victim, with a motto, VITAM PEREUNTI——On the reverſe, MASS. HUM. SOC. DOM. SCOTT DE BALVERY, FRETIS IMPAVIDE JUVENEM ERIPUIT.—The Medal is a very handſome one, and was engraved by CALLENDER.

OUR ALLIES.

It muſt afford ſatisfaction to every friend to America, to obſerve the perfectly good intelligence which ſubſiſts between the citizens of the United States, and their gallant allies of the French nation.—And what muſt add to that ſatisfaction, are the polite attentions and reſpect which have been ſhewn to our beloved PRESIDENT by the Right Hon. the Viſcount de PONTEVES GIEN, and the other officers of the ſquadron of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Immediately on the arrival of the Preſident, the noble Viſcount and the officers (conducted by the Hon. *Conſul of France*, agreeeably to the *ordinance* of the King) waited on him at his reſidence, and paid him their reſpects.—And the Preſident, in directing his Secretary to offer to the Viſcount and other officers, his thanks for the obliging manner in which they have been pleaſed to honor his arrival in this metropolis, demonſtrated how cordial to him, were the friendſhips and attentions of the allies of the Union. On the Monday after his arrival, the Viſcount de Ponteves again waited on the Preſident, who was pleaſed to expreſs his intention of viſiting the ſquadron of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; which he did on the following day. On his arrival on board the *Illuſtre*, the Viſcount introduced him to all the officers, amounting to thirty, who had the honor of fighting in the common cauſe, in America, during the late war—after which the Viſcount preſented to him the ſeveral ſhips officers of the ſquadron. Having viſited the *Illuſtre* and the *Leopard*, the Preſident returned to town, accompanied by the Commander of the ſquadron, much pleaſed with the elegance and beauty of the ſhips, and the order and urbanity of the French ſeamen.

The barge which conducted the Preſident on board the ſhips, had the American flag at her bow and that of France on her ſtern—and one of the Majors of the Squadron had the honor to act as cockſwain.

Both going and returning the Preſident received a royal ſalute from all the ſhips, and a federal ſalute from the Caſtle.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBR 18.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, to the Editor hereof, dated November 3:

THE Preſident hath viſited us—"All his ſteps were dignity and love"—It was glorious at once to embrace our Friend and Brother—Fellow Citizen—General—Supreme Magiſtrate—Political Father—Head of our Nation—and Repreſentative of the Majeſty of the United States—whoſe virtues are a bleſſing to the world.—Every pulſe ſeemed to beat ardor for his welfare—every heart was animated—and moſt ſincere were our efforts to pay him reſpect—and make him happy.——My confinement by ſevere indiſpoſition, the day after his arrival, and during his reſidence here, deprived me of the pleaſure of paying my perſonal reſpects to him—This was a great *draw back* upon my happineſs on the glorious occaſion.

The tour of The PRESIDENT thro the Eaſtern States is an event, which has ſerved to call forth the latent principles of virtue, gratitude, and patriotiſm, in an eminent degree:—The real friends to the revolution—the advocates for government, peace, and freedom, were fully convinced that the attachment of the people to the Conſtitution was ſolid and permanent—that their love and veneration for the Preſident could receive no addition—Still the pen of ſlander has not been idle—and the tongue of calumny has not been ſilent—while jealouſies and apprehenſions have been excited reſpecting imaginary evils—It therefore ſeemed neceſſary that ſome great occaſion ſhould offer, to call forth the real ſentiments of the Union, and afford that demonſtrative evidence of what the people *feel*, which all the advarſaries of our national honor "ſhould not be able to gainſay or reſiſt."—

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated October 28.

This day, at 11 o'clock the Preſident was conveyed in the Admiral's barge on boad the Admirals' ſhip—the Major of the fleet ſteered, the midſhipmen rowed, all dreſſed in red—when the Preſident arrived he was received on board, in the ſame ſtile they receive their Kings, viz. The Officers took off their ſhoes—and the crew all appeared with their legs naked.

By a veſſel in 38 days from Havre de Grace in France—which arrived here on Sunday laſt, we learn, that all was peace and quietneſs in that kingdom.

The United States will undoubtedly riſe to higher degrees of eminence in the ſcale of empire, than any of the nations that have gone before them—the moſt curſory view of the ſubject furniſhes ample ground for ſuch a belief.—What were all the nations of the earth in point of legiſlative knowledge, compared to the people of this confederated republic? Hiſtory furniſhes nothing, that ſhould lead us to ſuppoſe that the doctrine of equal and juſt repreſentation was ever known among them—a ſafeguard to freedom that can never fail ſo long as we juſtly prize it. How very few are the names of perſons who were eminent for knowledge and virtue, that hiſtory has handed down to us—The preſent century has produced more men of ſuperior abilities in the little Iſland of Britain, than flouriſhed in the Roman empire for two thouſand years.—And America has infinitely the advantage of the moſt refined, and enlightened of any of the ancient republics—whether the compariſon is made with reſpect to the foundations of the governments, or the habits, genius and information of the people.—Rome was founded by freebooters, and the leading principle of the policy of that people in all the periods of their exiſtence was conqueſt.—This was reduced to habit—her patricians found their account in encouraging the propenſity—her victories were the victories of ſavages—and the conquerors of the world, were finally ſubdued by their acquiſitions; for in proportion to their abilities, the Roman people, and every other nation ſince time began, were luxurious.

To what purpoſe then is the example of the ancients held up to the people of the United States?—They have more effectual barriers againſt luxury, in their local ſituation, in the principles of their government, in their ſuperior light—and eſpecially in the means of perpetuating knowledge, and the principles of humanity, their ſchools and univerſities. than the world hath ever been favored with in any former period.

ARRIVALS—YESTERDAY.

Ship Zaanſtiom, Chelder, Amſterdam.
Ship Ann, Brown, Briſtol, 35 days.
Brig Suſanna, Durry, Dublin, 42 days.
Brig Reſolution, Jenkins, Cork, 56 days.
Schooner Hope, Brown, New-Providence, 15 days.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER XI.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 17, 1780.

SIR,

YOUR eleventh queſtion will give an opportunity of making ſome obſervations upona ſubject that is quite miſunderſtood in every part of Europe. I ſhall anſwer it with great pleaſure, according to the beſt of my information, and with the utmoſt candor.

The queſtion is, "*How great is the preſent debt of America? What has ſhe occaſion for yearly to act defenſively? Are thoſe wants ſupplied by the inhabitants themſelves, or by other nations? If in the latter caſe, what does America loſe of her ſtrength by it? Are they not, in one manner or other, recompenſed again by ſome equivalent advantage? If ſo, in what manner? What would be required to act offenſively, and by that means ſhorten the war?*"

All Europe has a miſtaken apprehenſion of the preſent debt of America. This debt is of two ſorts; that which is due from the Thirteen United States in Congreſs aſſembled; and that which is owing from each of the Thirteen States in its ſeparate capacity. I am not able to ſay with preciſion what the debt of each ſeparate State is, but all theſe added together, fall far ſhort of the debt of the United States.

The debt of the United States conſiſts of three branches: 1. the ſums which have been lent them by France and Spain, and by Mr. Beaumarchais and Company: Theſe have been for purchaſing ſome ſupplies of cannon, arms, ammunition and cloathing for the troops; for aſſiſting priſoners eſcaped from England, and for ſome other purpoſes; but the whole ſum amounts to no great thing.

2. The Loan-Office Certificates; which are promiſſory notes given to individuals in America, who have lent paper money to Congreſs, and are their ſecurities for the payment of the principal and intereſt. Theſe the Congreſs have equitably determined ſhall be paid, according to the value of the paper bills, in proportion to ſilver, at the time of their dates.

3. The paper bills which are now in circulation, or which were in circulation on the eighteenth day of March laſt. Theſe bills amounted to the nominal ſum of two hundred millions of dollars; but the real value of them to the poſſeſſors is eſtimated at forty for one, amounting to five millions of Spaniſh dollars, or one million and a quarter ſterling. This is the full value of them, perhaps more; but this eſtimation has given ſatisfaction, in America to the poſſeſſors of them, who certainly obtained them in general at a cheaper rate.

Theſe three branches of debt, which are the whole, (according to a calculation made laſt May, and ſent me by a Member of Congreſs, who has been four years a member of their Treaſury-board and is a perfect maſter of the ſubject) amount in the whole to five millions ſterling, and no more. The national debt of America then is five millions ſterling.

In order to judge of the burthen of this debt, we may compare it with the numbers of people. They are three millions. The national debt of Great Britain is two hundred millions. The number of people in England and Scotland is not more than ſix millions.--Why ſhould not America, with three millions of people, be able to bear a debt of one hundred millions, as well as Great Britain, with ſix millions of people, a debt of two hundred millions?

We may compare it with the exports of America.—In 1774 the exports of America were ſix millions ſterling. In the ſame year the exports—of Great Britain were twelve millions.—Why would not the exports of America, of ſix millions, bear a national debt of one hundred millions, as well as the twelve millions of Britiſh exports bear a debt of two hundred millions?

We may compare it, in this manner, with the national debt of France, Spain, the United Provinces, Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal; and you will find that it is but ſmall in compariſon.

We may compare it in another point of view. Great Britain has already ſpent in this war ſixty millions ſterling—America five millions. Great Britain has annually added to her national debt more than the whole amount of her annual exports. America has not added to hers, in the courſe of five years war, a ſum equal to one years exports.

The debt of Great Britain is, in a large proportion of it, due to foreigners, for which they muſt annually pay the intereſt, by ſending caſh abroad. A very trifle of the American debt is yet due to foreigners.

Lord North borrowed laſt year twelve millions, and every future year of the war muſt borrow the ſame or a larger ſum—America could carry on this war an hundred years, by borrowing only one million ſterling a year.

The annual expence of America has not hitherto exceeded one million a year—that of Great Britain has exceeded twenty millions ſome years. America may therefore carry on this war an hundred years, and at the end of it be no more in debt, in proportion to her preſent numbers of people, and her exports in 1774, than Great Britain is now.

There is another conſideration of ſome weight; the landed intereſt in America is vaſtly greater, in proportion to the mercantile intereſt, than it is in Great Britain. The exports of America are the productions of the ſoil *annually*, which increaſe every year. The exports of Great Britain were manufactures, which will decreaſe every year, while this war with America laſts.

The only objection to this reaſoning is this, that America is not uſed to great taxes, and the people there are not yet diſciplined to ſuch enormous taxation as in England. This is true; and this makes all their perplexity at preſent: But they are capable of bearing as great taxes in proportion as the Engliſh; and if the Engliſh force them to it, by continuing the war, they will reconcile themſelves to it: And they are in fact now taxing themſelves more and more every year, and to an amount, that a man who knew America only twenty years ago would think incredible.

Her wants have hitherto been ſupplied by the inhabitants themſelves, and they have been very little indebted to foreign nations. But on account of the depreciation of her paper, and in order to introduce a more ſtable currency, ſhe has now occaſion to borrow a ſum of money abroad, which would enable her to ſupport her credit at home, to exert herſelf more vigorouſly againſt the Engliſh both by ſea and land, and greatly aſſiſt her in extending her commerce with foreign nations, eſpecially the Dutch. America would not loſe of her ſtrength by borrowing money, but, on the contrary, would gain vaſtly. It would enable her to exert herſelf more by privateering, which is a mine of gold to her. She would make remittances in bills of exchange to foreign merchants, for their commodities; and it would enable many perſons to follow their true intereſt in cultivating the land, inſtead of attending to manufactures, which being indiſpenſible, they are now obliged more or leſs to follow, tho' leſs profitable. The true profit of America is the continual augmentation of the price and value of land. Improvement in land is her principal employment, her beſt policy, and the principal ſource of her growing wealth.

The laſt queſtion is eaſily anſwered. It is, "*What would be required to act offenſively, and by that means ſhorten the war?*"

To this I anſwer, Nothing is wanted but a loan of money and a fleet of ſhips.

A fleet of ſhips, only ſufficient to maintain a ſuperiority over the Engliſh, would enable the infant Hercules to ſtrangle all the ſerpents that environ his cradle. It is impoſſible to expreſs in too ſtrong terms the importance of a few ſhips of the line to the Americans. Two or three French, or Dutch, or Spaniſh ſhips of the line, ſtationed at Rhode-Iſland, Boſton, Delaware River, or Cheſapeake Bay, would have prevented the dreadful ſacrifice at Penobſcot. Three or four ſhips of the line would have prevented the whole expedition to Charleſton. Three or four ſhips of the line more, added to the ſquadron of the Chevalier de Ternay, would have enabled the Americans to have taken New-York.

A loan of money is now wanted, to give ſtability to the currency of America; to give vigour to the enliſtments for the army; to add alacrity to the fitting out privateers; and to give an ample extention to their trade.

The Americans will labor through, without a fleet, and without a loan. But it is ungenerous and cruel to put them to ſuch difficulties, and to keep mankind embroiled in all the horrors of war, for want of ſuch trifles, which ſo many of the powers of Europe wiſh they had, and could ſo eaſily furniſh. But if mankind muſt be embroiled, and the blood of thouſands muſt be ſhed, for want of a little magnanimity in ſome, the Americans muſt not be blamed, it is not their fault.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MR. CALKOEN. JOHN ADAMS.

LIFE OF CALLIMACHUS.

[*From the French of* LE FEVRE.]

CALLIMACHUS was of Cyrene, a city of Africa, and lived under the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and alſo under that of Ptolemy Euergates, as may be eaſily proved by ſome paſſages in his works. This poet was one of the wiſeſt men of his age; and perhaps it would be difficult to find any author, who had written a greater number of poems. But he did not love long productions; therefore he never wrote but one piece of a tolerable length, which he entitled *The Cauſes*. And when he was aſked why he was ſo fond of what could be only termed mere effuſions, he replied, "A pond'rous volume is a grievous thing."

We find the ſame thought at the end of one of his hymns, but it is expreſſed in a manner ſomewhat different: and poſſibly that manner would not be unacceptable to the reader. "The Euphrates," ſays he, "is a noble river; but for his part he would prefer thoſe little, ſtill, and clear fountains, one drop of which is more precious than all the mud and citron of that great river."

Nothing of his has reached us except ſome epigrams and a few hymns*. His ſtyle is pure and nervous. Catullus and Oropertius have frequently imitated; and ſometimes (ſo high did their admiration of him riſe) even tranſlated him.

* *His hymns were elegantly tranſlated by the unfortunate Dr. Dodd.*

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER, 18, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of ANTICIPATIONS.

	Dol. goths.
AMOUNT of Orders drawn by the late Superintendant of Finance, as per particular Statement herewith, No. I.	93,463 29
Amount of Warrants drawn by the late board of Treaſury, remaining unpaid, as pr. particular Statement herewith, No. II.	189,906 34
Dollars,	283,399 63

Treaſury of the United States.
Regiſter's Office, 24th Sept. 1789.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Regiſter.

The Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States.

No. I.

A particular STATEMENT of ORDERS drawn by the late Superintendant of Finance, on ſeveral of the Receivers of Taxes, remaining unpaid, and were compriſed in the Eſtimate made by the Secretary of the Treaſury, and by him reported to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Date of Orders.			Dol. goths.
March 6, 1784.		ON William Whipple, Receiver for New-Hampſhire, in favor of Capt. Philip Leibert, being balance of pay due him,	105 17
March 8, 1784.		On do. in favor of Capt. Anthony Selin, being do.	219 5
Sept. 30, 1784.		On George Olney, Receiver for Rhode-Iſland, in favor of Timothy Pickering, Quartermaſter-General, for the uſe of his department, 3,000 Deduct ſo much paid, 1,053 68	1,946 32
Ditto.		On Thomas Tillotſon, Receiver for New-York, in favor of Timothy Pickering, Quartermaſter General for the uſe of his department,	50,000
Sept. 30, 1784.		On do. in favor of Abraham Skinner, late Commiſſary-General of Priſoners for the payment of Aſſumptions made by him for the Board of Priſoners at Long-Iſland,	38,892 75
Ditto.		On William Geddes, Receiver for Delaware, in favor of Timothy Pickering, Quartermaſter-General for the uſe of his department, 5,000 Deduct ſo much paid, 2,700	2,300
		Dollars,	93,463 29

Treaſury of the United States.
Regiſter's Office, 24th Sept. 1789.

No. II.

A particular STATEMENT of WARRANTS drawn by the late Board of Treaſury on MICHAEL HILLEGAS, late Treaſurer of the United States, which remain unpaid, and were compriſed in the Eſtimate made by the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, and by him reported to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Date of Warrants.	*No.*	*In whoſe favor. Department, and for what drawn.*	Dol. goths.
		CIVIL LIST.	
1786.			
Oct. 10.	522	EDWARD CHINN, Commiſſioner for adjuſting the Accounts of Rhode-Iſland, for his own and Clerks ſalaries, Office-rent, &c. from the 1ſt of July, to 30th Sept. 1786, 464 15 Paid in part, 50	414 15
1787. Nov. 19.	804	Arnold H. Dohrman, late agent for the United States, at the Court of Liſbon, his ſalary, 15,600 Paid in part, 2,562 46	13,037 44
1788. July 5.	927	Elizabeth Wallace, for the payment of a Regiſter's Certificate in favor of Robert Patton, pr. act of Congreſs, 24th of June, 1788.	557 16
8.	943	Jonathan Burrall, Aſſignee to John White, late Commiſſioner for the States of Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, for ſalaries and contingent expences from 1ſt January to 3d of March, 1788,	705 35
	944	Do. Aſſignee of William Winder, Commiſſioner for the States of Virginia and North Carolina, for ſalaries and contingent expenſes of his office, from 1ſt of April to 30th June, 1788,	1,354 84
Sept. 3.	979	Dunlap and Claypoole, for printing the Reſolves of Congreſs, advertiſements for contracts, &c.	115 38
	980	Jeremiah Wadſworth, Aſſignee of Jonathan Trumbull, being for the principal and intereſt of a Regiſter's Certificate, pr. act of Congreſs, 28th July, 1788, 2,383 45 Deduct ſo much paid, as appears by the Receiver's Account, 2,000	383 45
	984	Jonathan Burrall, Aſſignee of John White, Commiſſioner for the States of Pennſylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, ſalaries and contingent expenſes of office, for one quarter, ending 30th June,	694 41
27.	985	Ditto, Aſſignee of do. being an advance on account of ſaid White's ſalary,	600
Oct. 9.	996	Joſeph Hardy, Attorney to George Reed, Commiſſioner for South Carolina and Georgia, for ſalaries, quarter ending 30th June,	343 18
Dec. 19.	1038	Edward Chinn, late Commiſſioner for Rhode-Iſland, for ſalaries and contingent expenſes of office, one quarter, ending 30th June,	566 86
		Dollars,	18,772 52

(To be continued.)